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1969/02/15

# TELEGRAM

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Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

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Charge:

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RE 7 AND-CHINOS

Control: 4087046

Date: 15 FEB 69

ACTION: ~~See State WASHDC 8173~~

INFO: ~~AmComm: HONG KONG~~

~~40s~~

SUBJECT: US-Chinese Talks

1. ~~Enclosure~~ ~~Carries~~ ~~Editorial~~ ~~by~~ ~~GRIGORY JASUWESKI~~ ~~Meeting Number 136.~~ ~~Editorial~~ ~~notes~~ ~~unless~~ ~~Chinese~~ ~~make~~ ~~further~~ ~~issue~~ ~~over~~ ~~defection~~ ~~their~~ ~~charge~~ ~~in~~ ~~Holland~~, ~~135th~~ ~~meeting~~ ~~will~~ ~~in~~ ~~all~~ ~~probability~~ ~~take~~ ~~place~~ ~~as~~ ~~scheduled~~.

2. Following brief history of previous 134 meetings Jasuweski presents three ~~main~~ reasons based on articles in US press, as to why Chinese asked for meeting at this time. Reasons, which author says are "perhaps true," are as follows:

a. As result of cultural revolution Chinese virtually resigned from international arena as witnessed by fact that no Chinese Ambassadors currently serving abroad with exception of Ambassador in Cairo. Because cultural revolution appears to be dying out, Chinese would like to return "to international arena."

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b. Decision to renew talks obviously connected with violent anti-Soviet ~~subversive~~ campaign currently under way in Peking. A logical outgrowth of this anti-Soviet campaign is to an understanding with Washington.

c. With change of administration in US, Chinese decided time is appropriate for "thaw" in Chinese-American relations. ~~W~~Jankunski points out that Chinese did not err in this regard and points out that REISCHAUER again has called for 'fundamental change' in US policy vis-a-vis Communist China and former diplomats John Paton ~~WILLIAMS~~ and Oliver CLEARY, have recently been ~~REHABILITATED~~ rehabilitated, recognized as experts and offered jobs.

3. With regard to "PERSPECTIVE" Jankunski writes that Chinese note of November 1968 to US regarding renewal of talks contained "two concrete points," (a) "the US government shall take steps aimed at withdrawing immediately all armed troops from Chinese province of Taiwan and shall liquidate all its military installations in the province of Taiwan," and (b) "China and the US sign an agreement on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence."

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Jassemaki notes the reaction of the western press on point one which indicates that Chinese have apparently softened their position on Taiwan issue. While there is not so concrete indication that "government in Peking has reconciled itself to the existence of a second Chinese state on Taiwan," the proposal that Washington and Peking accept principles for peaceful coexistence is "interesting." Jassemaki next points out "thinking in New York" that if peace were made in Viet-Nam and a compromise reached on Taiwan, "there would be nothing to obstruct friendly cooperation between the two powers."

4. Jassemaki adds as another argument for normalization US-Chinese relations is desire US industrialists not to lose huge Chinese Market to competitors.

5. Jassemaki ends on rather mild and inconclusive note, "if a thaw in relations between Peking and Washington is really in the air, this could become new, important element in international situation."

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**PARTIAL TRANSCRIPTION FOLLOWS**

**ACTION: Secstate WASHDC**

**INFO : AmConsul HONG KONG**

**WARSAW 409**

**SUBJECT: US-Chinese Talks**

1. Eycie [illeg] of February 15 carries editorial by Gregorz JASZUNSKI entitled "Meeting Number 135." Editorial notes that unless Chinese make further issue over defection their charge in Holland, 135<sup>th</sup> meeting will in all probability take place as scheduled.

2. Following brief history of previous 134 meetings Jaszunski presents three reasons based on articles in US press, as to why Chinese asked for meeting at this time. Reasons, which author says are "perhaps true," are as follows:

- a. As result of cultural revolution Chinese virtually resigned from international arena as witnessed by fact that no Chinese Ambassadors currently serving abroad with exception of Ambassador in Cairo. Because cultural revolution appears to be dying out, Chinese would like to return "to international arena."

- b. Decision to renew talks obviously connected with violent anti-Soviet campaign currently under way in Peking. A logical outgrowth of this anti-Soviet campaign is to an understanding with Washington.
- c. With change of administration in US, Chinese decided time is appropriate for "thaw" in Chinese-American relations. Jaszunski points out that Chinese did not err in this regard and points out that REISCHAUER again has called for 'fundamental change' in US policy vis-a-vie Communist China and former diplomats John Paton and Oliver [illeg], have recently been rehabilitated, recognized as experts and offered jobs.

3. With regard to perspectives Jaszunski writes that Chinese note of November 1968 to US regarding renewal of talks contained "two secret points," (a) "the US government shall take steps aimed at withdrawing immediately all armed troops from Chinese province of Taiwan and shall liquidate all its military installation in the province of Taiwan," and (b) "China and the US sign an agreement on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence."

Jaszunski Notes the reaction of the western press on point one which indicates that Chinese have apparently softened their position on Taiwan issue. While there is no concrete indication that "government in Peking has reconciled itself to the existence of a second Chinese state on Taiwan," the proposal that Washington and Peking accept principles for peaceful coexistence is "interesting." Jaszunski next points out "thinking in New York" that if peace were made in Viet-Nam and a compromise reached on Taiwan, "there would be nothing to obstruct friendly cooperation between two powers."

4. Jaszunski adds that another argument for normalization US-Chinese relations is desire US industrialists not to lose huge Chinese Market to competitors.

5. Jaszunski ends on rather mild and inconclusive note, really in the air, this could become new, important element in international situation."

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